Edouard Branly

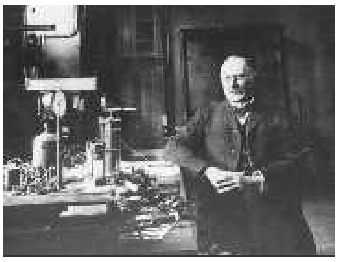
Edouard BRANLY

Edouard BRANLY has been working in the world on a functioning mechanism, through the walls, without any hardware link.

click to enlarge

He was born on October 23rd 1844 in Amiens (France), and Edouard-Eugene-Desire Branly (his full name) grows up in the famous St Quentin college. After he got his degree in 1861, he started studying mathematics in the Imperial Napoleon School (known today as Henry IV High School). Then he enters the "Ecole Normale Supérieure" in the scientific section. He will leave this highschool in 1868 and get the "postgraduate" of physics sciences.
Then, during the summer of 1868 he was nominated as a professor of physics sciences in the imperial high school of Bourges (center of France). Unfortunatly, he has no opportunity to be a research worker in Bourges, so he got the post of physics chief laboratory in The Sorbonne in Paris, end December 1868. February 5th 1874, he is co-director of the physics laboratory.
He leaves the Sorbonne on December 15th 1875.

January 19th 1876, he is appointed to the physics chair of the Faculty of Physics in the Catholic University of Paris.



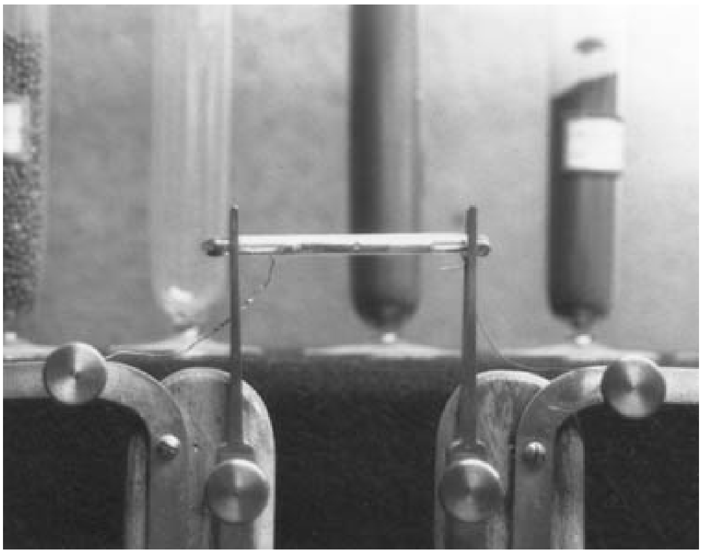
**Edouard Branly
in his laboratory of the Catholic Institute**

*click on the picture
to enlarge*

Discovery of the "Radioconductor"

In November 1890, Edouard Branly discovered the particular properties of a filament tube whose conductivity increases sharply when an electric spark is exploded nearby. On November 20, 1890, Edouard Branly succeeded in controlling the remote closure of an electrical circuit without there being any physical connection between the control device (spark gap) and the filament tube, which acts as an organ sensitive to electric waves produced by sparks.

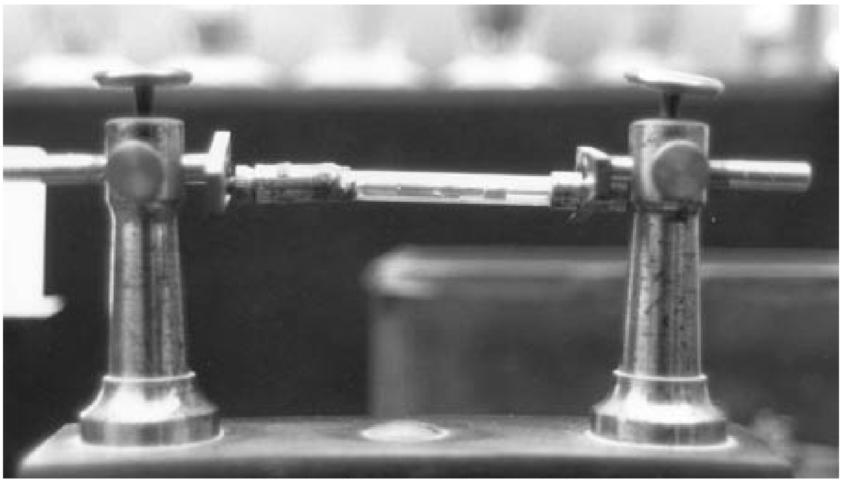
*First
filament tube
manufactured,
on the indications
of E. Branly,*

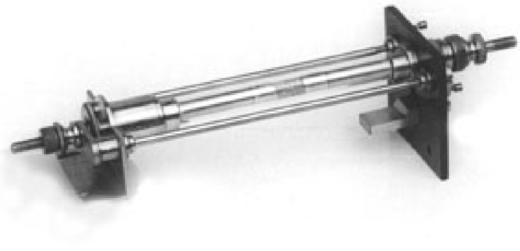


by his trainer, Mr. Gendron

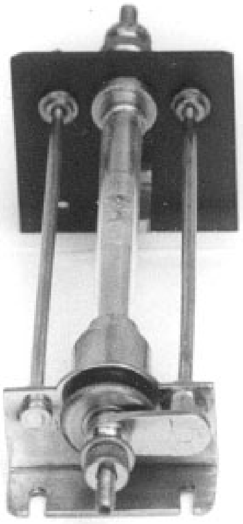
photo F6BLK

E. Branly baptizes the ***"radioconductive"*** filament tube, that is to say whose conductivity varies under the effect of radiation.
E. Branly did not accept the word coherer, francization of the English word *coherer* used by O. Lodge.



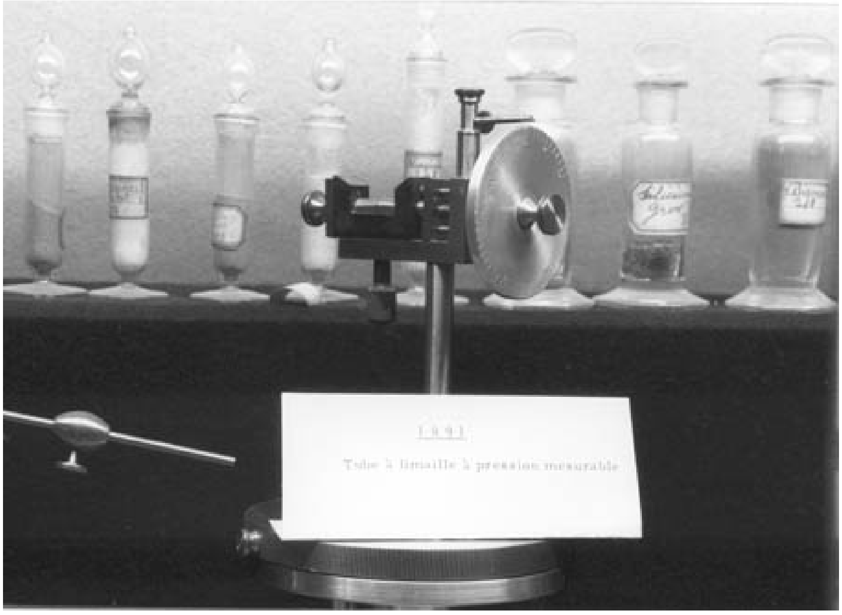


ED Radioconductor

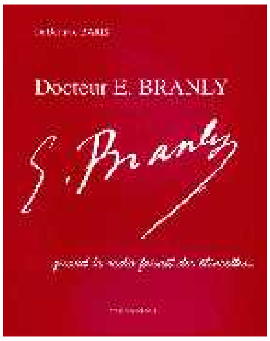


ED Radioconductor

Radioconductor ED: Imaille tube built by Eugène Ducretet
at the request and on the indications of E. Branly
for his photo essays F6BLK



Variable pressure and measurable
radioconductor photo F6BLK



Edouard Branly, a doctor of medicine, a graduate in mathematical sciences, a doctor of physical sciences, and a chair in the physical sciences of the Catholic Institute of Paris, is a poorly known scientist. And yet, he discovered the principle of the radioconductor, a major discovery at the base of the birth of the TSF He discovered the principle of imperfect contacts, the principle of telemechanics (remote control), developed radio reception systems, etc. ...
click on the picture
to enlarge

In this book of 157 pages, abundantly illustrated (many photographs taken by the author in the laboratory of E. Branly), the author presents *the path of this scientist and his discoveries.*

If you are interested in this book, or if you wish to obtain it,
click on the contact section
in the column on the left of the screen.

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